



A N
ADVERTISEMENT.

Reprinted the last Michaelmas Term, the Works of Francis Osborn Esq; Divine, Moral, Historical, and Political, in 4 several Traëts.

(Viz.)

1. Advice to a Son, In two parts.
2. Political Reflections on the Government of the Turks, &c.
3. Memoirs on Q. Elizabeth, and K. James.
4. A Miscellany of Essays, Paradoxes, Problematical Discourses, Letters, Characters &c. The Seventh Edition in 8^o price bound six shillings.

REMA

ON

HUM

A

CONVE

OF

TO

The Second
and Enlarge
Reflections on
Patrick Disce

Tw
By a Per

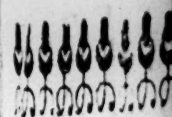
London, Printed
Sign of St.
of St

REMARKES
ON THE
HUMOURS
AND
Conversations
OF THE
TOWN.

The second Edition Corrected
and Enlarged, in some further
*Reflections on Marriage, and the
Poetick Discipline.*

Two Letters
By a Person of Quality.

London, Printed for Allen Banks, at the
Sign of St. Peter, at the West-end
of St. Pauls, 1673.



TO

REA



How

own

he

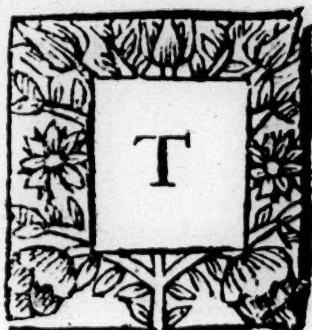
de

cal

men: If thou
play-house, thou
is brought in wi
that, a Sword
half-band of o
pair of Ant



TO THE READER.



How hast often, without doubt Reader, heard of a sort of despised Animals, call'd Country-Gentlemen: If thou frequentest the Play-house, thou hast there seen us brought in with a high-crown'd Hat, a Sword put through the Waist-band of our Breeches, and a pair of Antick Tops; where

To the Reader.

*we tame stand, whilst the Learn-
ed man of Humours practises up-
on us with his sleights, and in-
trigues. And if thou usest the
company of the Wits, thou know-
est that we furnish them with
their most pleasant Entertain-
ment. Nay, if the Poet, out of
an excess of his Bounty, is in-
clin'd to refresh the Company with
an extraordinary treat of Hu-
mours, we are the men with whom
he composes the Regalio; where
he swells and looks big, to see the
success of his Victorious Strata-
gems. We should be glad that
our Masters the Poets can make
use of us, considering our unpo-
lish'd and rough capacities; but*

in

To the

*the mean tie
kindly fram
some of them a
their own glori
less ridiculous
they should bee
their own Vasse
take it ill from
a little to pry in
things for which
admired; the
more Abundant
State, of deman
Powers wrapt
have taken the
prach the Her
mine their Genie
of them, we
not Wild and E*

To the Reader.

in the mean time, they must take it kindly from us, if we advise some of them also, to look well to their own glory; and to appear less ridiculous themselves, lest they should become the Scorn of their own Vassals. They cannot take it ill from us, if we desire a little to pry into those admirable things for which they are so much admired; the humour of our Climate Abandons that Eastern State, of demanding Adoration to Powers wrapt in Clouds. We have taken the boldness to approach the Heroes, and to Examine their Genius; which in many of them, we find not only the most Wild and Extravagant, but

To the Reader.

the most Idle and Trifling that
ever bestrid an Age. And cer-
tainly either Historians have been
much to blame, in recommending
to us a pompous Name of Vitue,
Glory, and Renown, acquired by
our Ancestors, making that ap-
pear noble and useful to mankind,
which was dull and rude, or else
their Children have nothing in
them worthy of their Fathers:
In things so different and unlike,
either they, or we must Strange-
ly have miscarried; and this we
must say in favour of those that
liv'd before us, that what they
did was Gravely and Silently,
but the Acquists of this Age,
are made with a strange Affection
and

To the

id Noise; or
ances creatin
than their mig
did in them,
a Contempt of
not at leisure
allows as to our
lowing Paper ca
ding Injustic
all are obliged
they take: A
since it do's m
ular men, the
reason expect
from them, w
Comical enter
content to be
Play-house; e
for Divertisen

To the Reader.

and Noise ; our smallest performances creating in us more pride, than their mighty Atchievements did in them, and Swelling us to a Contempt of all those who are not at leisure to appear as Ridiculous as to our selves. The following Paper cannot be accused of doing Injustice to any, since all all are obliged to give the liberty they take : And as for the rest, since it do's not reflect on particular men, the Author might with reason expect that good Nature from them, which they extend to Comical entertainments ; all are content to be taken to pieces in a Play-house ; and to be exhibited for Divertisement on the Stage ;

A 4

which

To the Reader.

which are much unkindier reflections than are made in this Paper. Besides, since we have to do with nothing but Blemishes and Errors, the Laws of Writing allow those to be insisted on, for the Admonishing of others. What could be done less to reckon up the ordinary Follies of the Town life, to a Person who we desired should value the Innocence and Manliness of a Country one. We have too great a Kindness for our Relations, to desire that they should that way aspire to be Heroes; but that they should rather reserve themselves for fairer occasions of acquiring glory. Our rural Affairs, and Innocence, afford

To the

afford us that
we are not at lea
Town's Treatme
we might in the
free from the
their Vices; we
sign them all
their Renown
Tis not an Envy
lures, transport
marks on their
nor their Dro
Excite us to Re
an unequal match
ter; one Stab of
be mortal to the
have acquired; an
confer to others
me to find Error

A

To the Reader.

afford us that *Employment*, that we are not at leisure to mind the *Towns Treatment* of us; and if we might in the Country but be free from the *Communication* of their *Vices*, we should easily resign them all our pretences to their *Renown* and *Pleasures*: 'Tis not an *Envy* of their *Grandures*, transports us to make remarks on their way of *Living*, nor their *Drolleries* on us, that Excite us to *Revenge*, they are an unequal match for us to encounter; one *Stab* of a *Sonnet*, would be mortal to the little *Sense* we have acquired; and we only *Remonstrate* to others, and not presume to find *Errours* in such la-

To the Reader:

Editions of their great Capacities. And we besides, know the vanity of affronting the Darlings of Fame; and we rather sit down with a submission to the Capricio of her Phancy, than endeavour to Reclaime her Feminine Humour: We would prevent her from Aggrandizing any of our Friends with favours worse then Infamy; and we wish so well to her Heroes, that they may Triumph alone in their excess of Felicity: Yet if there should come a time that she might discard them, we desire not to step into their Fortune; and only wish that they who next share in her esteem, may be the Authors of
more

To the R

now Benefits, as
to Mankind, the
Honors have be
continue in the sa
cannot be pity t
after us, that w
less of so much b
early the Glory a
over Ages; and
assistance, a less
Emulation.

I do not speak
There were not a
mixed with Person
they are Exce
Generations both
ing good Govern
me; but still the
ments are rath

To the Reader.

more Benefits, and good Offices to Mankind, then her present Minions have been: But if she continues in the same humour, we cannot but pity those who come after us, that will through the Mists of so much Vanity, see less clearly the Glory and Renown of former Ages; and feel at a greater distance, a less force from that Emulation.

I do not speak this, as if the Town were not abundantly furnished with Persons of both Sexes, that are Excellent in their Generations both for Understanding, good Government, and Virtue; but still these fair Endowments are rather Blessings to them-

To the Reader.

themselves, then Examples to others, for they live private to their own Consciences, whereas Vice and Vanity walk bare-faced; and the Mode and Humour of the Times (how corrupted soever) passeth for the Standard of Wit and good Company.

It

Tw
tro
pri
ve
your resolution
pend some year
that, not only c
passion I have,
you will ther
affectionate an
ther; but also
see you expose
much Innocen
to the ravenou
Vices of the T
a long experien



I was, Sir, both with
trouble and sur-
prize, that I recei-
ved from my Lady,
your resolutions of going to
spend some years in *London*; and
that, not only through the com-
passion I have, for the affliction
you will thereby bring to so
affectionate and tender a Mo-
ther; but also a real pity, to
see you expose qualities of so
much Innocence and Virtue,
to the ravenous and devouring
Vices of the Town. I know by
a long experience in that place
that

bles to o-
ivate to
whereas
bare-fa-
Humour
rupted so-
standard of

It

that the life of a young Gentleman, led there, is for the greater part Vicious, Sottish, and Prophane, and not only degenerated below the precepts of ancient gallantry and generosity ; but beneath that prudence, sobriety, and discretion, which ought to be found in all who pretend to Man-hood. *England*, that first took its Vices from the bordering Nations, has now out-done them ; and by its over-apeing Humour, exceeded the pattern of its crimes ; whilst *France* formerly esteemed the most fantastick Country of the Universe, has of late rescued it self from
some

(
 ce of its Fo
 death'd to us
 which it is
 sham'd, and
 the more triff
 iminate Nation
 and the place y
 the Intoxicat
 ad of all these
 education you
 ad amongst yo
 ten agreeable
 receipts of No
 olity, and Vir
 you come to th
 must be told th
 re let Formal
 of Mode, and
 hat careless ar

some of its Follies , and be-
 queath'd to us those Vices of
 which it is now grown
 ashamed , and we are become
 the more trifling and Effe-
 minate Nation of the two,
 and the place you go to visit,
 is the Intoxicated and giddy
 head of all these Vanities. The
 Education you have hitherto
 had amongst your Friends, has
 been agreeable to the Ancient
 Precepts of Nobleness, Gene-
 rosity, and Virtue, but when
 you come to the Town, you
 must be told that these things
 are set Formalities , and out
 of Mode, and not suitable to
 that careless and undesigning
 way

Gentle.
 the grea-
 tish, and
 only de-
 precepts
 and gene-
 that pru-
 discretion,
 and in all
 an-hood.
 its Vices
 Nations,
 em; and
 Humour,
 in of its
 ce former-
 ost fanta-
 Universe,
 self from
 some

way of Living now in use ;
careless and undesign'd with a
witness ! Which owes its Epi-
thites to the neglect of all Vir-
tue, and the blind Impetnosifi-
ty of Humour : Their way of
Living is now removed out of
the Road hedg'd in by the pru-
dence and justice of our An-
cestors ; and acknowledges no
course Inglorious and Irre-
gular : The admired Wit to
which they pretend, and in
which they so much triumph,
is of so hot a mettle, that it
has leap'd the Fence of Ages,
and takes its wild carrear over
all the Inclosures of the Uni-
verse ; and it is now on so
fierce

force a speed,
will stop, ev
cannot assure us
iors deserv'd e
better manager
considered equal
satisfaction, and
the world, and
ted a modera
red humane
ose inconvenie
ns they suffe
children. To
to be wise, was
great enough t
they cover'd no
reap'd from th
Henry and M
town was then

fierce a speed, that where it will stop, even Astrology cannot assure us. Our Ancestors deserv'd the fame of a better management, who considered equally, their own satisfaction, and the good of the world, and in that practis'd a moderation, which freed humane Affairs from those inconveniencies and surfeits they suffer from their Children. To be serious and to be wise, was a Reputation great enough to them, and they coveted not the triumphs reap'd from the heights of Frenzy and Madness: The Town was then a place of better

ter Education, and its conversation was Manly, accomplisht and innocent; and a Gallant then visiting the Countrey, came furnisht with something more excellent than a bundle of Sonnets, bringing with him, from the Fountain of the refinedst Conversation, a richness than was sung at the corner of every street: Yet this is the advantage they communicate to us now, affording us only the knowledg of those trifling things, which we esteem our felicity to be without; whilst yet they are pleased to value themselves highly on such a sufficiency, and to despise

despise us for being
a whole accomplish
these Gentlemen
the same of He
ordinary men.
rages then wh
to your self
important in
whilst the inc
be very conf
necessary you
what you aban
the Countrey
advantageous
will put your self to
resting on the
You have just r
ere, and you ha
the world, to

despise us for being defective in those accomplishments; and yet these Gentlemen thirst after the fame of *Heroes*, and extraordinary men. The real advantages then which you propose to your self, Sir, are nothing important in that sort of life, whilst the inconveniencies will be very considerable: It is necessary you should think on what you abandon in quitting the Countrey, which yet are advantageous things, if you will put your self to the trouble of reflecting on them.

You have just reason to believe, and you have the vogue of the world, to concur with you

you in such an opinion ; that all the Accomplishments of Woman-kind, are to be found in your excellent Mother ; her great Wit, her Prudence, her port and manner of living, rendering her self, and her house most considerable. And though there is usually that awe imprinted on us by the severity of Education, as makes us desire to spend our Youth far from our Parents out of a love of Childish Liberty and Frolicks ; yet my Ladies carriage to you, has still been attended with that sweetness, and prudence, as perfectly to overcome an unpleasant Obsequiousness

ness in you :
cretion would
er to indulge y
as Liberties, li
and imprudent M
think they can
love enough to
nels they com
their extravagant
der them alway
that must have
loosing betimes
y, and Respec
ill-educated Boy
ter Grace enou
ledg : And the
lon of Lovers
themselves in th
nels ; and in

ousness in you : It is true her discretion would not permit her to indulge you in any vicious Liberties, like those fond and imprudent Mothers, who think they cannot shew their Love enough to an only Son, unless they comply with all their extravagancies ; and consider them always as Children that must have their wills, so loosing betimes that Authority, and Respect, which the ill-educated Boy has never after Grace enough to acknowledge : And then, like some sort of Lovers, they please themselves in their own kindness ; and in supporting the neglect.

on ; that
ments of
be found
ther ; her
ence, her
iving, ren-
her house
nd though
awe im-
e severity
kes us de-
Youth far
t of a love
and Froh-
es carriag-
n attended
and pru-
to over-
t Obsequi-
ousness.

neglects of their children, with a patience truly a reproach to their dignity and duty : My Lady has lov'd your accomplishments in Virtue, and excellent qualities too well, to permit you an extravagant Liberty ; but yet she did these things, with a sweetness and an air, that demonstrated at the same time the pleasure of her Conduct. She considered that you were her only Son, but yet she did not from such a reflection, become presently of the Opinion, that she could not appear Fond enough of you, nor with too much freedom let you know the

the

(11)
 to pleasure she
 it with greater
 generosity, she
 duty, to endeavor
 appear in you, th
 he Hopes of
 well knowing,
 berry (usually
 declared fond
 ne been the
 or Family and
 it: And that i
 en worse to ha
 with so much Inf
 ver the Age may
 a contrary) th
 on with the uni
 sion and Grief,
 th of a hopeful

the pleasure she took in you ;
 but with greater Wisdom and
 Generosity, she thought it her
 duty, to endeavour to make
 appear in you, the Virtue and
 the Hopes of many Sons ;
 well knowing, that a wild
 Liberty (usually the effect of
 a declared fondness) would
 have been the Reproach of
 your Family and of her Con-
 duct: And that it would have
 been worse to have you live
 with so much Infamy, (what
 ever the Age may discourse to
 the contrary) than to bury
 you with the universal Com-
 passion and Grief, paid to the
 death of a hopeful Gentleman.

More-

Moreover she considered, that a Mother is a stranger assumed into a Family, and that she is on that score to discharge the trust she stands obliged in to that Race; she is not to Gratifie her particular Fondness, but to Govern her Self by the Glory and the Interest of a Name: So that any just severity in a Mother, is not to be looked upon as her peculiar Resentments, but her respect to that Duty she stands obliged to perform I remind you of all this, Sir, because you are now arrived to an Age of consideration, and to invite you to reflect on the grand obligations

obligations you
 lady, for her ma
 cating you, in
 will see a little ing
 being opposite to
 of keeping you
 is the Humorists
 what they ple
 right of Spirit,
 try of despising
 at of a Mother
 us a greater
 make of th
 can being perp
 warehouses, Ta
 Warehouses, be
 to their extr
 sent: Neither
 fondness of

obligations you have to my Lady, for her manner of Educating you, in which you will see a little ingratitude, in being opposite to her desires of keeping you with her; let the Humorists of this Age talk what they please, of the height of Spirit, and the gallantry of despising the Regiment of a Mother; they must show us a greater Advantage they make of that Liberty, than lying perpetually in Play-houses, Taverns, and Whore-houses, before we can agree to their extravagant sentiments: Neither is it my Ladies fondness of keeping you

B

with

with her, so much as her fear
of having you Debaucht,
which now perplexes her;
she would willingly spare you
for any glorious or advanta-
gious adventures; if it were
for the service of your Prince,
or the defence of your Coun-
try, she would blush to with-
hold you from pursuing such
noble enterprizes, and she had
rather loose you to the world,
than to your Virtue, and the
true glory of your Ancestors:
But she fears the Vices of the
Town, more than the Arms
of an Enemy; and the slavery
of those Humours, worse
than the Fetters of a Con-
querour.

(1
erour. She
to let you stick
in the Garlands
estors, and she
Abandon you to
where you m
hem; but wha
re like to purcha
a what perfecti
ke to learn c
my be truly
entleman, ca
e made appear
u, if you be
his stands on a
ctio of gratitude
nels of your B
would make yo
o the Heroes
B

querour. She would rejoyce
to see you stick fresh Laurels
in the Garlands of your An-
cestors, and she would freely
Abandon you to those Fields
where you might gather
them; but what Bayes you
are like to purchase in Town,
or what perfections you are
like to learn there, which
may be truly enobling to a
Gentleman, cannot possibly
be made appear to her. But,
Sir, if you believe that all
this stands on a Childish pun-
tilio of gratitude, and a fond-
ness of your Parent, that
would make you Ridiculous
to the Heroes of this Age;

B 2

you

you will find other things capable of detaining you in the Country.

It is agreed by all, that, though Conversation is a great Felicity, and Solace to Humane Nature, yet that a life partly of that, and partly of leisure and retiredness, is most suitable to the Affairs and Interests of men. I speak not this (though I very well might) upon the account of what we owe to Religion; and we have found many of the greatest Monarchs, and the Administrators of Regal Affairs, when they came to die, to complain of the Hurry

and the Bust
 arrences, th
 rom considerin
 a life, to whic
 rests of this ap
 dow, and not
 hall not so mu
 with this, as
 ntages that oc
 mplishment o
 care and ser
 at Philosophy
 of credit in this
 should present y
 thing out of tha
 on, you would
 ply with the pre
 it to despise me f
 ut I hope that a

ry and the Bustle of those occurrences, that kept them from considering any thing of a life, to which all the Interests of this appear but a shadow, and nothing, I say, I shall not so much present you with this, as those real advantages that occur to the accomplishment of men, by a due leisure and serenity: I know that Philosophy, is so far out of credit in this Age, that if I should present you with any thing out of that old profession, you would so far comply with the present Humour, as to despise me for a Pedant: But I hope that a just reason,

is not at the same time obliged to suffer by the *Janty* nonsense of the Town.

As our thoughts are the first Images of our Actions, so after they have lived in that condition, and been perfected by them, the fading beings, fall back again to the Root from whence they grew; where like our separated minds, they live in pleasure, or in pain; the delight, or torment of Reflections, being the Manes of past Actions. And without doubt, many of the greatest performances of the world, were as much directed to the pleasures of remembrance,

•

(19)
 remembrance, as
 the pleasures of
 mind in the Em
 how many pro
 culties, dangers,
 overcome by t
 nly for the Fa
 Triumph;
 imagined, that
 day, could be
 a motive to
 actions; but
 great deal af
 contentment of
 before it Arriv
 prospect of tho
 flections, that m
 when it was past
 without doubt,

membrance, as they were to the pleasures of action. We find in the Empire of *Rome*, how many prodigious difficulties, dangers, and toils were overcome by their Captains, only for the Fame and Glory of **Triumph**; it cannot be imagined, that the Lustres of a day, could become a sufficient motive to such painful Actions; but there must be a great deal ascribed to the contentment of considering it before it Arrived, and the prospect of those pleasant Reflections, that might be made when it was past; which were without doubt, as considera-

ble, as were found in the acclamations of *Rome*, and the Chariot of Triumphs: And the Retirements of many famous Men, from the noise of those Affairs, in which they had lived, might be in some, for the pleasures of Reflecting on what was past: And though the degrees of such Felicities, are enjoyed only by those, who have had the same proportion of generous Enterprizes, yet the Young, and Unexperienced, are not wholly destitute of such a pleasure; the Reviews of their own virtuous Actions, may give them content; since all things of this

(2)
 is Nature, and
 ne Capacity,
 of the knowle
 happy in a little
 the locus of
 verse with.
 is the great del
 former Ages in
 History: A pro
 instructs at the
 pleasures: Th
 hold the begin
 ing and fading
 the rise, and fal
 Personages; the
 Occurrences, an
 all Nations and
 peering in the
 Remarques of
 B

this Nature, are measured by the Capacity, and the extent of the knowledg; and he is happy in a little, that has not the Idæas of greater to converse with. Besides, there is the great delight, of seeing former Ages in the Glasses of History: A prospect that also instructs at the same time that it pleases: There we may behold the beginning, flourishing and fading of Kingdoms; the rise, and fall of Illustrious Personages; the Transactions, Occurrences, and Intrigues of all Nations and Affairs, appearing in the Oratory, and Remarques of some men,

with a greater pleasure than the prospect of such things could possibly have given us. Action is but rude and imperfect in respect of the Beauty, and Life it receives from the Accounts and Imbellishments of History; and we may easily see more of a past Age, in the Memoires are transmitted of it, than we can of the present by having an interest in some of its Actions: He that stands on high, takes a more perfect account of an agreeable show, than he that makes one of the Train: Nay, I will venture to say further, that though there wants the Action.

(2
tion, and the
in this, the p
set conversati
Diversifement,
on: What can
than to understa
ness, from an
ing, have r
heights of glori
And how oth
with the gre
ave through
tones, descende
lowest condi
To read the d
of Courage, B
and through h
of various A
conducted t

Action, and the Life, yet there is in this, the pleasures of the best conversation; which is Divertisement, and Instruction: What can more please us, than to understand, how some men, from an obscure beginning, have reach'd all the heights of glory and renown: And how others again, born with the greatest pretences, have through variety of Fortunes, descended down to the lowest conditions of men: To read the divers adventures of Courage, Beauty, and Wit; and through how many scenes of various Actions, they have conducted their Pretenders.

To

To observe how many Obstacles have been overcome by a persevering Ambition, and yet at the same time, how the shock of a slight accident, has overthrown the Industry of many years. To perceive the success of an Intrigue, walking with a Masque in inquisitive Courts; which yet the Dexterity and Art of the Conductor, conveys unknown through all the Examiners. He that observes diligently, will find a great delight, in perceiving how some vast Empire, has at first, (like budding Flowers) sprung out of the Earth; when being continually

•

(25)
 continually ble
 un-line of S
 waded with
 rous Counsels
 it left in to va
 as to shade all
 ing Kingdoms
 ame time, for
 like little wo
 ring a Langu
 ing overall
 her do these
 a a less rate t
 they enable
 dicious Opin
 Transactions
 mind with
 and generou
 become mo

Obsta-
come by
on, and
e, how
accident,
Industry
perceive
Intrigue,
gue in in-
which yet
art of the
unknown
examiners.
iligently,
light, in
ome vast
st, (like
sprung out
hen being
continually

continually blessed with the
Sun-shine of Success, and
watered with fresh and vigo-
rous Counsels, it has spread
it self in so vast a Dominion,
as to shade all the Neighbour-
ing Kingdoms; when at the
same time, some petty Cabal,
(like little worms at the root)
bring a Languishment and Fa-
ding over all its glories. Nei-
ther do these Studies instruct
at a less rate than they delight;
they enable us to give a ju-
dicious Opinion of present
Transactions; they fill the
mind with the most excellent
and generous Idæas; and they
become moreover the true
admo-

admonishers of the frailty of all. Those, Sir, who Celebrate perpetual Action, and reproach study, with drowsiness and idle sloth, ought themselves to be exercised in very advantageous Business, since he that does nothing to the purpose, either of his own Virtue, or the advantages of Mankind, is guilty of a greater Idleness than the imperial Fly-catcher could be reproached with. It is study that is the best Principle of Conversation; without which, it cannot be furnished with a just Capacity to please; 'tis strange to observe

•

ie, how
Action, tal
ence equal
ance; who
thing but wha
the Company
where their
es, preserv
gentle words
soul's penetra
be worth of
which makes
y but for Co
they know n
when they are
it beto practi
or a modish
business this
former Ages,

serve, how these great men of Action, talk with a confidence equal to their Ignorance; who understand nothing but what is uttered in the Company they keep; where their faithful Memories, preserve all new and gentile words, but their dark Souls penetrate nothing into the worth of the Harangue; which makes them perpetually hunt for Company, because they know not what to do when they are alone; except it be to practise a new Dance, or a modish Bow; all the business this Person has with former Ages, is to damn their old

old fashions, whilst he extravagantly celebrates the easiness of the new Garniture: He that pretends to understand any thing beyond it, (in the opinion of most of them) is an affected Pedant, and of a rough and unpolisht Conversation. I write not this, Sir, as if I lov'd a noise of Learning, and laboured Discourses; but it is necessary a Gentleman should understand something above the Breeches.

If we pass from this point, Sir, to the Divertisements of the Countrey, you will find them Innocent and Manly, and much for the preservation

on.

•

(2
of your h
gour of you
ou delight in
of a Horse,
Deer, you are
bler course, t
hunting a little
ave besides v
ports, along
nor cloaths of
when you are
them, you w
sweetly the m
pole; though
Bed, without
having worsted
your return i
or of having
ouple of Fo

ne extra. on of your health, and the
 the easi. vigour of your mind; when
 arniture: you delight in the fierceness
 nderstand of a Horse, and pursue the
 t, (in the Deer, you are busied in a no-
 them) is an bler course, than if you were
 of a rough hunting a little Wench. You
 nversation. have besides variety of other
 Sir, as if I Sports, along the beautiful
 rning, and foot-cloaths of Nature: And
 es; but it is when you are wearied with
 man should them, you will spend more
 hing above sweetly the moments of re-
 pole; though you went to
 this point. Bed, without the triumphs of
 isements of having worsted the Watch in
 ou will find your return from a Tavern,
 and Manly, or of having at the head of a
 e preservati- couple of Foot-boys, brave-
 ly

ly attack'd a Troop of Glass-
 windows, that stood imbat-
 teled as you past to your lodg-
 ings ; or of having beat up
 the Quarters of some Bawd,
 who commanded a Squadron
 of Wenches. You will sleep
 well enough without the Me-
 mory of such Exploits, and
 never miss their Idæas to form
 you glorious dreams : Instead
 of them, you may have the
 satisfaction not to have lost a
 good quantity of Guinies to a
 common Rook ; nor to have
 plaid away a Lordship in an
 hour. In short, Sir, here
 you have the best air, the most
 manly divertisements, the
 most

at innocent
 (ish) compar
 tribute to
 and the Festi
 Sences.

There is one
 which it will b
 and you, and
 you owe to Pol
 continuance of
 you are an
 dy presses y
 he has propos
 Lady, Illustriou
 tune, Beauty, an
 in whose Conve
 sides the advanc
 you may mee
 agreeable diver

most innocent (and yet not foolish) company, which much contribute to your Health, and the Festivitie of your Sences.

There is one thing too, of which it will be necessary to mind you, and that is what you owe to Posterity, and the continuance of your Family; as you are an only Son, my Lady presses you to Marry; she has proposed to you a Lady, Illustrious for her Fortune, Beauty, and Youth; and in whose Conversation, (besides the advantageous effects) you may meet with more agreeable divertisements, than in

in the Caresses of those whom you make love to with Money : Had not custom made it gallantry in a Gentleman, it would have appeared Ridiculous, to spend a considerable part of a good Estate, upon her who perhaps Jilts you in a Month or two ; and bestows those favours on another for inclination, which she forces her self to allow to you for her Interest : **This** is found in considerable Mistresses of the Town, though the Vanity and Self-flattery of some men is so great, as to make them believe there is that power in their worth

•

(
Worth and
conquer the
fancy ; and is
more agreeable
temper, (if
virtue in the A
in an innocent
sincerity, whic
found in a M
who underval
moments, sh
me show t
them in the
Woman-kind ;
most effeminate
Age of the w
the virtuous f
is a thing w
nd contemp

of those
 ve to with
 custom
 n a Gen
 ve appear
 o spend
 of a good
 ho perhap
 th or two
 favours or
 ation, which
 to allow
 erest: Th
 considerabl
 e Town
 y and Self
 men is so
 them believe
 wer in their
 worth

Worth and Caresses as to
 Conquer the Sovereignty of
 Fancy ; and is it not then, Sir,
 more agreeable to a Manly
 temper , (if there were no
 virtue in the Action) to possess
 in an innocent Consort, that
 Sincerity, which is never to
 be found in a Mistress ? Those
 who undervalue those con-
 tentments, should at the same
 time show their neglect of
 them in the whole Sex of
 Woman-kind ; but to hear the
 most effeminate and lascivious
 Age of the world, mock at
 the virtuous felicity of Love,
 is a thing worthy of scorn
 and contempt. Moreover,
 your

•

your resolutions are to Marry, to continue your Family, and is it not better to do it now, whilst you are uncorrupted, than to present to your Lady (of a Sweet and a Blooming youth) a Body harassed with vitious Loves, and perhaps, infected with innumerable Distempers: This will not only be an odious Ingratitude to her, but a grand miscarriage to Posterity; who may through some Generations, feel the smart of your Vices.

In fine, Sir, the just care of your Estate, ought to have some place in your Resolutions. A young Gentleman whose

se prudent
a round Su
they, thinks
that sort of
to look an Esta
most of it away
as if Nature
a necessary v
a Parent who
re a Son to
taks it is so p
die a young
un home to
after some year
Town, with on
Estate cut off,
by the Scriveners
urchase he ha
to have a portion

whose prudent Father has left him a round Summ of ready Money, thinks he is obliged, by that sort of tenure belongs to such an Estate, to throw most of it away extravagant-ly ; as if Nature had establish'd that necessary variety , that the Parent who lays up, must have a Son to spend it : Methinks it is so pleasant a sight, to see a young Gentleman return home to his Country , after some years spent in the Town, with one third of his Estate cut off, or impounded by the Scrivener , and all the purchase he has made , with so fair a portion of Fortune, is but

o Marry,
ily, and
it now,
rupted,
our Lady.
Blooming
ssed with
perhaps,
numerable
will not
ngratitude
miscarriage
ay through
feel th
just care
ght to have
r Resoluti
Gentleman
whose

but a couple of Songs, or a *French* Dance ; a confident affectation to Swear without fear or wit, or to despise those who cannot name so many considerable Whores in the Town as himself. We have, Sir, often been run down with these blustering He&ors, who think, that the modish Nonsense which they bring from *London*, should be more valued, than the civility and agreeableness of rural conversation. But we shall find enough of this sort of Ga'lantry, in examining the pleasures and entertainments of the Town.

Well then, Sir, if you neglect

le&

ings, or a
 confident
 without
 spite those
 so many
 res in the
 We have
 down with
 ctors, who
 odish Non
 bring from
 more value
 and agree
 onversation
 enough
 ntry, in ex
 ures and
 he Town.
 r, if you neg-
 le

lect these considerations, we
 will see what there is in that
 Town so much to be doted
 on; When you come first
 thither, you will find your
 self in a little distress; because
 though you may possibly
 understand as much of true
 fence, and good breeding as
 most of them, yet you will
 be at a loss, because the Fa-
 shion there consists not in any
 thing that is real, but in odd
 Terms, and fantastick Idæas;
 in a round of words, and
 strange Pun&tilio's of action:
 certain it is, that all things we
 do, are shaped by those Idæas
 and Images that have the as-
 cendant

C

cendant of our minds ; and
 all our good, as well as ill
 Actions are agreeable to such
 Ideas ; so that you must dili-
 gently compare those with
 which you are now furnished,
 with them that Govern the
 Gallants of the Town. You
 have hitherto believed, that
 your Liberality and Munifi-
 cence, your sincerity to your
 Friend, the civility and sweet-
 ness of the address, with your
 Moderation and Justice, were
 most excellent qualities in a
 Gentleman ; you have ac-
 cordingly lived to them, and
 have in their practice obtained
 an obtained love and esteem ;
 but

but with
 you must
 to be more
 least strang
 or pass for
 able with
 If when yo
 pany, you
 give a pierc
 some admira
 Prologue o
 if you cann
 the Intrigu
 Wenches, a
 own amou
 the bluntest
 if you cann
 and Pruden
 scorn and

but with your pardon, Sir,
 you must believe other things
 to be more Excellent, or at
 least strangely Regulate these,
 or pass for nothing consider-
 able with those Magnifico's.
 If when you come into com-
 pany, you are not able to
 give a piercing Judgment of
 some admirable passage in the
 Prologue of the last Play;
 if you cannot Discourse on
 the Intrigues of famous
 Wenches, and deliver your
 own amorous atchievements in
 the bluntest lascivious terms;
 if you cannot mock at Virtue
 and Prudence with a Mene of
 Scorn and Contempt, you
 will

will not be able to keep company with those *Heroes*. It is true, there are some Jun-
toes of Gallants, that will admit you of their Society; if you can but Discourse tolerably of good Wine, of dressing, and the Mode of your Habiliments; if you can deliver a pretty good judgment of a new Tune, or a *French Dance*; if you will be a companion with them at a Play, and at the other divertisements of their lives, which are Women and Wine; if you are able to do those things, you are accomplisht enough for them, and they require not
of

a Novitia
city, and fo
takings as c
ties; for th
nothing m
the outside
er Fame, t
call it) hon
tured Gentle
must not live
he society o
are men tha
the Idzas of
rous actions:
quence is pa
nels, but yet
their Love of
fessed that
Wit enough

of a *Novitiate* so great a Capacity, and such mighty undertakings as the grander Societies ; for they penetrate into nothing more desperate than the outside ; nor covet a higher Fame, than of (as they call it) honest and good natured Gentlemen. But you must not live so peaceably in the society of the other, they are men that are Ruled by the *Idæas* of great and generous actions : It is true, Eloquence is part of their business, but yet it is inferiour to their *Love* of Arms. It is confessed that they are men of Wit enough , and it is not

to be denied but that there is great generosity in them; for they pretend to Value Persons for their Worth, and hate a Fop, though he spreads himself in a great many Titles, or stands mounted on half a score Mannors; they are curteous and obliging to their Inferiours, desiring no Ceremonies to be paid to their Acquirements, and Grandeur, shewing as little to those who expect it; they are always in Humour; and in short, if they were not so fatally corrupted, they are perfectly Practised in all the Arts of the most obliging

•

(
ing Conver
at they have
right, and hid
merited the gl
dinary men;
they have give
licate a shape,
put to it a Face
horrid: Nay; t
among these
fual Ruiners o
cellent qualiti
World laments
neither have th
fied with their
but a strange A
ports them, to
the Universe,
am the old R

liging Conversations. Thus far they have drawn Virtue right, and hicherto they have merited the glory of extraordinary men ; but yet, though they have given Society so delicate a shape, they have yet put to it a Face truly ugly and horrid : Nay; there are found among these men, the most fatal Ruiners of so many excellent qualities which the World laments the Loss of ; neither have they been satisfied with their own liberties, but a strange Ambition transports them, to give Laws to the Universe, and to overturn the old Regiment socie-

ty : I find celebrated in a late Printed Discourse, the sufficiency of an excellent Poet, to instruct Mankind in the most important points they ought to believe, whilst at the same time, the Author mocks at the dullness of a heavy and Phlegmatick Gown-man, as being incapable of such a task; but though people may make such things the subject of their Discourse, yet I did not imagine any necessity of telling it to the World, because to make good such pretences, they must excel the endeavours of many Ages, and practise

(
practise an
agrees not
sures. I mu
a little surp
sage, not on
strange negle
but the Poets
was an attempt
ity to lessen
rd to disting
tions. We w
to be adored by
ciety, but the
ly overcome t
of Mankind:
ty Self-flattery
amongst some
ere that the
universe, are C

practise an industry that agrees not with their pleasures. I must confess I was a little surprized at this passage, not only as it shewed a strange neglect of all others, but the Poets; but also, as it was an attempt of great Vanity to lessen the respect is paid to distinguishing Professions. We will allow them to be adored by their own Society, but they cannot easily overcome the Sentiments of Mankind: It is yet a pretty Self flattery that we find amongst some men, who believe that the Affairs of the Universe, are so trifling and so

much at leisure, as to stop themselves to take a concernment in their affectations : He replied handsomly and smartly, on the great but affected Orator of Rome, who demanded of him (meeting him in his return home) what was the Vogue of Rome concerning him, and his management of affairs ; to whom he answered, Where hast thou been all this while, O Tully ? Intimating by that feigned Ignorance, that Rome was a place so continually crouded with glorious Occurrences, that the worth and the sufficiency of one man, was but like an undistinguished

(4
 distinguished dre
 abils of nob
 whilst the W
 benefit of its p
 it is not at le
 what is offere
 nary, though w
 Eloquence, an
 I know not
 the Subject wi
 remarques ; a
 retain you a li
 in it. The Ag
 allowed them
 Excellent, and
 are spared it
 wrings. Had
 themselves, pra
 of Civility

distinguished drop, in that bright
 Abyss of noble Actions ; so
 whilst the World finds the
 benefit of its present regiment,
 it is not at leisure to listen to
 what is offered it to the con-
 trary, though with the greatest
 Eloquence, and Art. But,
 Sir, I know not how to dismiss
 this Subject with these short
 Remarques ; and I must en-
 tertain you a little longer up-
 on it. The Age has already
 allowed them the Title of
 Excellent, and they might
 have spared it in their own
 writings : Had any but one of
 themselves, practised that odd
 sort of Civility, of shewing
 their

their Readers the way to the
 appartments of their worth
 and merit, they had imme-
 diately been conveyed to the
 Stage, and there severely laſht
 in Comedy. But all things
 are handsome in thoſe we
 admire ; beſides it is found,
 that ſuch a ſort of aſſurance,
 has a peculiar pleaſing addreſs,
 whiſt Modeſty ſits behind all
 the Careſſes of this Age.
 They would raiſe Poefie,
 (eſpecially Dramaticque) to
 that perfection, as to be ca-
 pable of Governing all the
 Generous, Noble, and Accom-
 pliſht thoughts of Mankind :
 What they may do for the
 time

me to come
 to ſay ; but
 already per
 ſhort of the
 pretences.
 Art, reckon
 iques, (for u
 after they love
) has been r
 ſcience, than a
 re world, any
 Corivals may n
 And ſince they
 the Idolators of
 Virtue, we may
 capable they are
 ſort of Nation
 ſing Virtue.
 * if they pleaſe

time to come, I am not able to say; but what they have already performed, comes short of the Justice of such pretences. How much their Art, reckoning them Dramaticques, (for under that Character they love to be esteemed) has been rather an inconvenience, than an advantage to the world, any of their heavy Corrivals may make it appear. And since they are become the Idolators of the Heathen Virtue, we may see how incapable they are of the Conduct of Nations, only professing Virtue. Let them tell us, if they please, what Ages of

of *Romane* bravery were inspired from the Stage ; or at what memorable times, their glorious Eagles took their flights by the rules of a Drama : Such easie representations were then, (as Farces are now in *France*) for the Rout and *Plebeans*, whose ignorance made them incapable of spending more advantagiously their vacations from the wars. But the noble Youth were continually perfecting in Fields, or in the other Affairs of the Common-wealth, the Characters of manly glory ; in which they acquired and exercised a Virtue, too boi-
strous.

rious and ro
tick Pen to
any of them
Theatres, it
ger an adm
greatness amo
were uncapa
biding the a
quity of their
remember
great Captain
ut up the T
Confederates,
to defend their
which yet they
who had learn
the Stage : And
the Witnesses
ad never an

strous and robust for the Poe-
 tick Pen to manage ; and if
 any of them built magnificent
 Theatres, it was only to be-
 get an admiration of their
 greatness amongst those, who
 were incapable of under-
 standing the advantages and
 dignity of their Virtue. And
 we remember moreover, that
 a great Captain was forced to
 shut up the Theatres of his
 Confederates, to oblige them
 to defend their Patrimonies,
 which yet they did like men
 who had learn'd War from
 the Stage : And such things by
 the Witnesses of all Records,
 had never an Universal love
 and

the

the leisure and the sentiments of Youth, than capable of giving any just assistance to the occasions of Life : He that pretends to instruct, is not to celebrate the things that happen, but the things that ought to be. Their Honour consists in an obstinacy, to combat Necessity and Time; in maintaining the fiery ground of Fame; to vanquish Reason and generosity in the contempt of Life; gathering the spreading glory of a *Hero* into a single Punctilio. This is their Honour, as much Chymetical as their Love. Neither is their Friendship less idle,

idle, whilst it consists in resigning an adored Mistress ; in becoming the confident of Amours, or a Knight Errand pursuing the Capricio of another ; a scriving up the courage of a Friend to those fantastick heights, where we can dare to perish with him. I cannot imagine what the World has to do with such Idæas, only proper for that *Elizium*, so much the Idol of their Poetry. Moreover, there is to be observed the confusion and defects in their Precepts : Poetick Love (according to the Rules of their own Art) can happen to no

Hero

Hero but once
for all the rest
remains untam
interposes crit
as an Amour i
abandons hi
when he shou
characters of
teaches him
later, and t
dozen Verses
he guides
the Labyrinth
fairs. He tel
ne Honour,
ick point he
nningly omit
ed on the b
a publick goo

Hero but once in his life, and
 for all the rest of his years he
 remains untaught, the Poet
 interposes critically whilst he
 has an Amour in his head, but
 he abandons him unworthily,
 when he should perfect the
 Characters of highest glory :
 He teaches him to strut and
 bluster, and to speak half
 a dozen Verses when he dies,
 but he guides him not at all
 in the Labyrinths of difficult
 affairs. He tells him what is
 true Honour, on the fanta-
 stick point he stands; but he
 cunningly omits to guide his
 mind on the bright traverses
 of a publick good : He is busie
 about.

about Youth, whilst the Regions of Manhood and of Age are left without a Path, or any Track of Virtue and Renown: When the Gallant is weary of Living like a Beast, when he has finished the Love and the Atheism of his youth, the Poet has left a dark space before him, without the light of any precept or instruction. But all their *Heroes* must die when they are young, or live Ingloriously when they have finished their youthful Intrigues. Besides, were their Heroick Virtue perfect, it could concern but a few persons in a Nation, whilst all the

(5)
 the lesser Scho
 gain untaught
 in them but the
 Face and Co
 with Impertine
 oft loathsome
 they pretend
 it must be
 contrary: Ce
 that under too
 a Conduct,
 the less genero
 And in fine
 the of the ca
 it, we shall fi
 er of censure ve
 ions to their
 the Heroes
 ned by the

the Re- the lesser Scholars must re-
 d of Age main untaught : What is left
 Path, or for them but the idle intrigues
 e and Re of Farce and Comedy ; filled
 Gallant with impertinences, and the
 ke a Beast most loathsome Vices ; and
 d the Lov if they pretend to instruct by
 his youth this, it must be by the Rules
 dark spac of contrary : Certainly never
 ut the lig any that undertook so impor-
 instruction tant a Conduct, discharged it
 oes must with less generosity and fide-
 ung, or lity. And in fine, if we may
 n they ha judge of the cause by the
 uthful effect, we shall find that man-
 were the ner of censure very disadvan-
 perfect, tagious to their Art ; where
 ut a few pe are the *Heroes* they have fa-
 on, whilst al shioned by their Precepts ?
 ct What

What proofs do we receive of
 that Virtue with which they
 have inspired them? I wish
 we had no reason to complain
 of the contrary, and that the
 Grossness of their Drama-
 ticque Vices were not a bur-
 then heavie to the World;
 instead of teaching them to
 burn like *Heroes*, they have
 made them love like Beasts;
 and all the industry of the
 Stage, has helpt them to no-
 thing more refin'd in that pas-
 sion, than what is common
 to the Goat, and the Bull.
 Ye mighty Directors of our
 Virtue! do ye not blush to
 see the dulness of your Scho-
 lars?

receive of
 which they
 I wish
 complain
 and that the
 Drama-
 not a bur-
 e World:
 g them to
 they have
 like Beasts
 ftry of the
 hem to no
 in that po-
 is commo-
 and the Bri-
 ctors of our
 not blush to
 your Scho-
 lars

lars? And lament to find so
 much perverseness, in times
 when there flourish such able
 Poets? You throw away
 your glorious Precepts, whilst
 you talk of Heroickness, to
 an impertinent and groveling
 Generation. Or is it, Sir, con-
 trary to their inclinations that
 they write Heroick Poems;
 whilst a Poetick fury carries
 them to celebrate those Idæas,
 which they repent of, and
 recant in a loose Comedy:
 And without doubt they as
 well understand the Capacity
 of the Age, as their own
 humour in such Actions: If
 they did not, they would
 never

never talk so unprofitably to them as they do; for what benefit are they like to receive from such trifling instructions, as correct writing without the preposition at the end of a Verse, or the niceties of Grammar, as if a *Hero* were to speak with that exactness, as if he stood in fear of a *Firula*. Moreover, what is it of moment to the instruction of this Age, whether *Achilles* drew his Whinyard at *Agamemnon*, or whether *Kina'do* endangered with his, the home-spun Breeches of *Godfry of Boloigne*; what does this signify to the Practical Virtue of Gentlemen?

Those who
to form
age, are to
useful, and
they ought
dras, that fly
practice and expe
perfection
mces, may fi
Chymara's
the Direct
which is the Be
life of Prece
prudent mar
que sentiment
ider, that in
hey must E
imes, what
nd imitate

men? Those who take upon
 them to form the Genius of
 an Age, are to consider what
 is useful, and like to occur,
 and they ought to decline
 Idæas, that fly too high for
 practice and experience; such
 Airy perfections, like Ro-
 mances, may fill the Head
 with Chymæra's; but they can
 ill be the Directors of Action,
 which is the Beauty and the
 Life of Precepts. Besides,
 all prudent managers of pub-
 lique sentiments, are to con-
 sider, that in such Draughts
 they must Exhibit to after
 times, what they will admire
 and imitate, or what they
 D will

will explode and scorn ; for he is too short sighted, who only accommodates his Precepts, to the easie and the vicious humour of an Age, and forms not that, which must endure the shock of an impartial and severe Posterity : And I believe some of our Poets imagine that the inconveniences of their present instructions, will be so sensibly prejudicial to the next Age, as to make them abhor the fatal Intrigues of this, who will besides, have reason to mock at those sleight draughts of Virtue, and those airy thin perfections, which will be exceeded

exceeded by the
 if they say the
 required from a
 part is to please
 That it is from a
 and from those
 o direct whole
 had since they
 air ambition to
 monarchy of wi
 them to invent
 suitable to the
 and not expect
 Poems to come
 Regions of Lea
 it not so much
 rule, as to dest
 ambition, (lik
 the Temple o
 D

exceeded by the least reality :
 If they say that this is not
 required from a Poet whose
 part is to please ; we answer,
 That it is from a Philosopher,
 and from those who pretend
 to direct whole Generations.
 And since they have raised
 their ambition to the universal
 Monarchy of wit, it becomes
 them to invent a Regiment,
 suitable to that Character;
 and not expect with a few
 Poems to command all the
 Regions of Learning. Or is
 it not so much their desire to
 rule, as to destroy ? Is it their
 ambition, (like his that burnt
 the Temple of Diana) to be

known the Authors of the
 ruine of those excellent princi-
 ples which so many Ages have
 honoured and revered ; and to
 proscribe all Virtue, Sobriety,
 and antient honour; as if a man
 were to Build his Reputation
 on the quicksands of vicious
 and inglorious practices ; e-
 steeming it a weakness worthy
 of reproach, to be moderately
 wicked, or to Boggle at an
 Impiety, whose degrees are
 hardly to be matcht in Hell ?
 Some there are who by such
 prodigious accomplishments,
 having gotten great and ad-
 mired Names , become the
 Patrons, and Darlings of the
 Youth,

Youth, who will
 at their early V
 vests, and the
 Family, to c
 Reputations ; an
 enough to make
 Title of wits
 but be admitt
 swear, with the
 fters. But I
 ary, Sir, of tak
 count of such a
 they have no
 than in the
 deest Prudence
 who debauch an
 lations, may be
 they can never
 generous Directo

Youth, who willingly Sacrifice their early Virtue, their Interests, and the repose of their Family, to their mighty Reputations ; and think it enough to make them wear the Title of wits for ever, if they but be admitted to drink, and swear, with their glorious Masters. But I now grow weary, Sir, of taking a farther account of such actions, which yet they have not more fail'd in, than in the principles of the best Prudence. And those who debauch and effeminate Nations, may be pleasing, but they can never be Wise and generous Directors : They ar-

gue strangely who affirm, that it is necessary for some times to be laid to sleep, free from the thoughts of Virtue and Glory, thereby to bury faction and Sedition; since nothing can be more the security and renown of just and excellent Princes, than the Manliness and Gallantry of their Subjects. Moreover, it is a double indiscretion, to soften and charm our Youth with Luxuries and Pleasures, so near the best grounded Ambition of *Europe*; degenerating the antient Virtue of the *English*, whilst others are Brightning and Illustrating of theirs:

Thus

(66)
Thus to misguid
able a part of
only for the Fa
the conduct, is
lent Poet has no
y in; whom v
to excel in his
with no Justice
Art, the direct
Neither can I
should transpor
ome so painfu
ver all the
learning; 'tis
to the delicacy
to be troubled
of so vast an
had better lea
ministration

Thus to misguide so considerable a part of the Universe, only for the Fame of having the conduct, is what an excellent Poet has no reason to glory in ; whom we must allow to excel in his way, though with no Justice to claim to his Art, the directing of Ages. Neither can I imagine, what should transport them to assume so painful a Dominion over all the Provinces of Learning ; 'tis not agreeable to the delicacy of their living, to be troubled with the Affairs of so vast an Empire: They had better leave it to that Administration under which it

lies, then appropriate it as the task of that vivacity and fancy, which like the Gallique briskness is quickly tired. But I have kept you too long, Sir, in this consideration; I will lead you to the Conversation which is sometimes found amongst those persons, whose pretences are so haughty: And who live in great neglect of their own Idæas; contradicting in their lives, what they magnifie and extol in their Poetry: I will not say it of that Person whom we just now mentioned; but we can too truly affirm it of many of that Art.

The

The first gr
their Entertain
them; which
owned with a
the contrary, e
of gallantry, a
that extraordi
which we pre
our Ancestors:
ciple of these
matter of st
about the C
World; some
not'e, others E
who imagine
did never b
the belief
Stagerite,
unknowin

The first great Subject of their Entertainments is Atheism ; which is not now owned with a blush, but on the contrary, esteemed a piece of gallantry, and an effect of that extraordinary Wit in which we pretend to excel our Ancestors: The great principle of these Sentiments, is matter of strange Opinion about the Creation of the World ; some following *Aristot'e*, others *Epicurus*. Those who imagine that the World did never begin, have took the belief from the imperious Stagerite, rather out of an unknowing admiration of his

name, than any just reason that has accompanied the assent-
 on : For to what reason can it pretend, or how is it likely that the World was Eternal, when the memory of all things are but of Yesterday! (for to Eternity, the small portion of time Recorded, merits no larger a name) how has it come to pass, that so many thousands of Ages should leave no Records behind them, nor no Monuments of all they did, nor all they had design'd to do : the most antient accounts that are produced, except by the Jews, are the *Thaban* War : and the
 great

great Funerals
 ons of times
 red:) And w
 not fabulous
 least ridiculo
 of the Poets.
 likely, that
 be the Parent o
 antient, nor
 ble in that va
 many great
 have rose, flo
 dined; many
 cellent Arts
 invented, and
 many just,
 Laws, must
 blisht and
 man or oth

great Funerals of Troy, (actions of times easily computed :) And which if they are not fabulous, they appear at least ridiculous in the Records of the Poets. But how is it likely, that Eternity should be the Parent of nothing more antient, nor more considerable in that vast flux of Ages, many great Empires must have rose, flourish'd, and declined; many useful and excellent Arts must have been invented, and practis'd; and many just, as well as bloody Laws, must have been establish'd and executed. Some man or other, in so many births,

births, must have been so considerable for his Virtue, and his grand Actions, as to leave at least his Name, and some dark stories of his deeds, from one Age to another. Some Tyrant for Barbarous and Inhumane Cruelties, must have been so odious and so much detested, as to have left a hateful Memory and Name to after times: But the good, and the bad, have been equally forgotten; and neither Ambition, Greatness, Valour, Riches, nor Beauty, had then the advantages they have since acquired, of perpetuating the Memory of their owners:

owners: The
all things, b
near the pr
most convin
Worlds Cr
Creation n
The other
it is most
Generation,
culous, that
should be af
which affirm
Troops and
(raised first
Commission)
rang'd the fi
space, did
conduct of
they allow

owners: This great silence of all things, but what stand so near the present Ages, as a most convincing proof of the Worlds Creation, and of its Creation not very long ago. The other Opinion, though it is most Imbraced by this Generation, yet it is so Ridiculous, that a man of Reason should be ashamed to own it, which affirms, that several Troops and Parties of Atoms, (raised first by an unknown Commission) after they had rang'd the field of an infinite space, did at last under the conduct of Chance alone (for they allow no greater a cause to

to have commanded in the morning of the Universe,) Rendezvous in a most glorious and beautiful World; that so many pieces of such admirable Workmanship, so many Busineses, and so many Offices, of the Beginning, Maintenance, and Preservation of all the kinds of Life, had no other cause but an undesigning impetuous Chance: Yet this Opinion, as ridiculous as it is, is become the principle of their grandest Debauchments; on which they Discourse with so much Liberty, and Bluntness, as is the astonishment of serious Persons.

But

Let they eo
Modesty in
they do in
strive to b
equally Deb
dies; hazar
all opinions.
all Exploits.
person how e
careful of the
mind; lest
there will cor
ne must want
ties: Which
eight Adm
Wits, especi
them (like Ca
only in fair
Their nex

But they equally hate that Modesty in Learning, which they do in Love; and they strive to have their Souls equally Debaucht as their Bodies; hazarding the one in all opinions, as the other with all Exploits. A Virtuous person how ever ought to be careful of the innocence of his mind; lest there may, nay there will come a time, when he must want those tranquillities: Which is moreover, no slight Admonition for our Wits, especially since some of them (like *Caligula*) are Atheists only in fair weather.

Their next great entertain-
ment

led in the
Universe,)
st glorious
d; that so
ch admira.
so many
many Of-
ng, Main-
vation of
e, had no
n undesign-
ance: Yet
ridiculous as
e principle
Debauch-
they Dis-
ch Liberty,
is the astro-
us Persons.
But

ment is Marriage, which they treat most ingloriously, affirming it to be the Clogg of generous minds; and the greatest Impediment to the ambition of *Heroes*: They believe Mankind has suffered in nothing more, than in the Restraints and Captivities of Wedlock; and that no freedom ought to be more dear to his Nature, than wild and rambling Lusts. They think the World took ill advice, when it abridged it self of so sweet a pleasure, by yielding to an Institution, that so much dulls and baffles the Spirits; and though they are themselves

lives the
yet they o
their Conf
much more
nerous, if
by a Mistr
inclinations
elevated and
dertakings:
without doubt
of the Ottom
now been fil
and slaughter
been such a
into these par
and that the
ceeded as fo
of the Mace
was the belie

selves the issue of these Beds,
 yet they cannot believe but
 their Constitution had been
 much more sprightly and ge-
 nerous, if they had been born
 by a Mistress; and that their
 inclinations had been more
 elevated and high to great un-
 dertakings: They believe that
 without doubt, the Crescents
 of the *Ottomans*, had before
 now been filled up with blood,
 and slaughters, if there had
 been such a generation born
 into these parts of the World;
 and that their Arms had suc-
 ceeded as fortunately as those
 of the *Macedon* What ever
 was the belief of their Fathers,
 they

which they
 ally, af-
 Clogg of
 the great-
 the ambi-
 ey believe
 ed in no-
 the Re-
 vities of
 no free-
 more dear
 n wild and
 They think
 ill advice,
 self of so
 by yielding
 at so much
 the Spirits;
 are them-
 selves

they resolve to give the World
the proofs of a better judgment,
and a braver Soul;
which makes them Scoff at
Wedlock, priding themselves
in their own freedom; and
with a scornful pity, despising
the Captives of that state:
they esteem no man ridiculous
in the Town, but the votary
of Matrimony; and he that
happens to be so of their own
Fraternity, if he does not sigh
under that yoke, if he does not
curse the folly of his Nature,
that betrayed him to so grand
a slavery, they discard him as
unfit for their Conversation:
And indeed they have found
persons

persons ridic
do as they v
to whom the
the slighting
of Marriage
Soul, that
sed on; but
variety of An
oliar Gusto
For that is
which they
that all their
are not only
their Humour
ble proofs
capacities: T
that it was
Fineness an
ring Wench

persons ridiculous enough to do as they would have them ; to whom they represent, that the slighting of the pleasures of Marriage, is a greatness of Soul, that scorns to be imposed on ; but that the pursuing variety of Amours, is the peculiar Gusto of a great Wit : For that is a principle from which they must not recede, that all their Extravagancies, are not only the pleasing of their Humours, but in separable proofs of extraordinary capacities : They must believe that it was an effect of their Fineness and Dexterity, to bring Wenching into so great an

the World
ter judg.
er Soul ;
Scoff at
hemselfes
hom ; and
despising
at state :
ridiculous
ne votary
nd he that
f their own
oes not sigh
e does not
is Nature,
so grand
ard him as
nversation :
have found
persons

an esteem, and that nothing less than their Industry and Arts, could have laid Matrimony under so much reproach, as the present Age does find it, this is their business, in their Conventicles, the Play-House, and all their entertainments; where if they have occasion to represent to the Gallants a Comical Fop, they make him one who is Wheedled into Matrimony. Vain and trifling Politicians! whom the World has so much reason to thank for the advantages you procure it, what shall it do with your Sentiments? Except unravel the richest

most Imbr
 int generos
 and make all
 culous as yo
 you desire it
 wited, as for
 to betray the
 ny Ages? Bu
 progress they
 made is very
 contempt of
 Town grows
 and we have
 the great Ma
 Humour: T
 well to satisfie
 nobleness, wh
 wisdom they
 their practices

richest Imbroideries of anti-
ent generosity and Prudence ;
and make all its affairs as ridi-
culous as your practices ; do
you desire it should be so half-
wited, as for your allurements
to betray the charge of so ma-
ny Ages ? But yet, Sir, the
progress they have already
made is very deplorable ; the
contempt of Wedlock in the
Town grows very common ;
and we have reason to accuse
the great Managers of that
Humour : They would do
well to satisfy us, either what
nobleness, what gratitude, or
wisdom they can ascribe to
their practices, they are very
rude

rude and disobliging to a considerable part of the Universe and offer Mankind a great affront. They are strangely respectful to their Fathers, who liv'd in an Age better qualified ; and who convey'd them hither in the circles of that despised Wedlock : Had they not stood on the foundations of Blood, and Fortune, but been forc'd to have rose by their Industry and Merit, the World had possibly look'd upon them with contempt, in a low Sphere. And then how do they discharge the Character of wise managers ? Without doubt , Marriage is the foundation

foundation
ces, and th
cellent affair
tain should
it would in
all the adv
from it : Fe
on should
World pro
things woul
mixt, and
bled Virtue,
sessions must
cessfully ; al
gin again, or
Disorder and
would soon
flourishing
and distracti

foundation to times occurrences, and the principle of excellent affairs; and if this fountain should be fatally corrupt, it would injure considerably, all the advantages that flow from it: For if any Generation should come into the World promiscuously, all things would be unsorted and mixt, and the claims of enobled Virtue, Blood, and possessions must be made unsuccessfully; all things must begin again, or yield to such a Disorder and Confusion, as would soon involve the most flourishing Nations in ruine and distractions: Thus what
the

ing to a con-
ne Universe
a great af-
e strangely
eir Fathers,
Age better
no convey'd
ne circles of
dlock: Had
the founda-
and Fortune
to have rol
y and Merit
possibly look
contempt,
And then how
ge the Char
nagers? With
Marriage is the
foundation

the Prudence and the Industry of many Ages, had formed into a peaceful, and a happy Regiment, thereby rendring the Succession of Families Tranquil and Secure, would be broken and disordered, and the Parent can leave to his Children only the adventures of an uncertain condition; and that Family that was Rich, Potent, and Esteem'd, mixing its blood inconsiderately, loses insensibly those advantages; and he that would raise Monuments of excellent things, must not only begin anew, but leave them unfinished when he dies; for if he

(
has club'd
of a Ha
an pretend
Grandeurs of
Fathers; and
uration, and
perfect, wh
he assistances
and those disco
consideration
thus in the
hilst the g
as conveyed
Children, the
successions, c
Monuments o
Greatness, o
he Children
inherit an

the Industry he has club'd to the uncertain
 had formed issue of a Harlot, yet they
 and a happy can pretend no right in the
 by rendring Grandeurs of their disputed
 of Families Fathers ; and no Glory, Re-
 cure, would putation, and Virtue would
 ordered, and be perfect, whilst it has only
 leave to his the assistances of one Age,
 adventures and those discouraged by the
 condition ; consideration of their decay :
 y that was Thus in the *Ottoman* Empire,
 and Esteem'd, whilst the greatest Minister
 inconsiderat as conveyed nothing to his
 ply those ad Children, through all their
 e that would Successions, there remain no
 s of excellent Monuments of antient Virtue,
 ot only begin Greatness, or Power, whilst
 e them unth the Children are not permitted
 dies ; for if to inherit any of the Acquist
 he

of their Fathers : And he that is took up to the highest places of Honour , and Command, considers not that he is to bear himself suitable to the Fame, and Virtue of his Ancestors ; nor that he is to leave the same dignities and reputation to his children, but he lives unjustly, carelessly, and voluptuously, and is only intent on his present satisfaction: And the same it would be in various enjoyments, and the neglects of Marriage ; from which appears the imprudence of those who pretend to instruct this Age : And we have reason to believe, that either some extraordinary

ordinary ex
ple to vind
en affairs, c
ill to declin
gle Ruines w
Those, Sir,
Remarks triff
the strange p
for though
amongst p
above the v
age is inglor
those disten
from the no
as the capaci
can convey
we see it be
prodigious
other Crim

extraordinary event must inter-
 pose to vindicate such excel-
 lent affairs, or else they are
 still to decline, till they min-
 gle Ruines with the Universe :
 Those, Sir, who think these
 Remarks trifling, consider not
 the strange progress of Vices ;
 for though it is chiefly
 amongst persons somewhat
 above the vulgar, that Marri-
 age is ingloriously treated, yet
 those distempers will descend
 from the noble parts, as fast
 as the capacities of instruments
 can convey them down : As
 we see it has been already in
 prodigious Swearing , and
 other Crimes. And were not

wisdom and Nobleness strangers to this Age ; those who pretend to the fairest endowments of the mind, would never practise the greatest follies of it : I cannot imagine what they would do with that wild liberty they endeavour to introduce ; 'tis a strong sort of leveling they wish to see in the World ; and there needs a great eloquence to make appear the Benefits it would receive from it : Hitherto we have dreaded it as a Torrent that would quite overflow the fairest Inclosures of Humane Nature ; and we cannot perceive their own Ability to stem

am that Te
care only for
think not the
lig'd to look
of the Wor
be said to th
if their Fore
of their Tem
now have be
Grooms, or
rith, who
Titles.

The next
their Discour
noursof Wo
they have no
their Addre
sure to Co
Tongues ;

stem that Tempest: But they care only for the present; and think not themselves at all oblig'd to look after the interests of the World. All that can be said to these men, is, that if their Fore-fathers had been of their Temper, they might now have been Barbers, or Grooms, or left to the Parish, who pretend to fairer Titles.

The next great Subject of their Discourses, is the dishonours of Women; those whom they have not overcome with their Addresses, they will be sure to Conquer with their Tongues; and hardly leave

an honest Woman in the Town : They are so charitable to think, there never was any such, but those who liv'd solitarily, and were never attack'd by a powerful Courtship; and they particularly attribute want of these successes to the undexterous Assaulter; but they know not how to believe, that where any so redoubted as themselves, laid siege to a Woman, that she was ever able to withstand the force of their Caresses : This is a thing that makes up a great part of their divertisement, to recount their particular Victories; which perhaps

haps to oblige
are so kind a
in some lasc
indeed to gi
call their de
many Con
ture, as it is
otherwise,
and an Indu
But yet, wi
favourites bu
Breeding o
higher cons
fence to th
effects of an
kindness, an
it in every
none but
are strange

haps to oblige Posterity, they are so kind as to Record them in some lascivious Songs : And indeed to give them what they call their due; they obtain too many Conquests of this Nature; as it is not to be expected otherwise, from an Affiduity and an Industry great as theirs. But yet, with their favour, it favours but little of good Breeding, or good Nature (for higher considerations are nonsense to them) to reap the effects of anothers easiness or kindness, and then to spread it in every company; whilst none but those persons who are strangely vitious, can de-

light in that Society, where nothing but the Dishonours and Scandals of Women are constantly Repeated; which besides the Subject, is done in a Language so Innocent, Modest, and Ingenious, that it is strange such great Wits, should delight in so barren conceptions: They pretend to admire the soaring, and refinedness of the Fancy, but I know never a Plowman, but might deliver himself with as much variety of Imagination, as they do upon these Subjects: And were it not for that strange pleasure, they find in exceeding the prescriptions of Virtue and

and modest
the limits and
vagancies of
blush. there
sort of inge
that never
there such
versal thirst
being Wits
has possible
with less
those prete
it be propo
and the ag
Fancy, yet
long some
high quali
flash and
is all that

and modesty, and in scorning the limits are set to the extravagancies of men, they would blush themselves at such a sort of ingenuity: I do believe, that never in any Age, was there such a violent and universal thirst after the Fame of being Wits, and yet no Age has possible discharg'd it self, with less real applause in those pretences; Wit, though it be properly the vivacity, and the agreeableness of the Fancy, yet there ought to belong something more to that high quality, than a little flash and quibble, which yet is all that this Age has bid for

that mighty Fame : And it is not to be question'd, but that the next generation, will be at a loss to find out that Wit of which their Fathers so much boasted : We affect the beautiful Trimming of Foreign words ; the youth, and pleasantness of the fancy, but the subject is contemptible on which this dress is bestowed ; which with time, wearing, sullied and out of Mode, nothing will appear so ridiculous as that unvalued Subject ; of which we may say, as the Poet did once of the Woman ; that it is the least part of it self. Besides, when they are witty,

witty, they holding to which they themselves, To place words, is on to the wears it ; a ty of these every day whilst yet the nature like Arrows fallidly back And then to beholding they unde and unaff cannot b

: And it is
 d, but that
 n, will be
 ut that Wit
 Fathers so
 e affect the
 ng of Fo-
 youth, and
 fancy, but
 mptible on
 s bestowed;
 wearing, sul-
 Mode, no
 o ridiculous
 Subject; of
 say, as the
 the Woman,
 st part of it
 hen they are
 witty,

witty, they are alwayes be-
 holding to Monsieur; in
 which they equally discredit
 themselves, and their Nation:
 To place Wit in a Mode of
 words, is little commendati-
 on to the fancy of him that
 wears it; a sufficient quanti-
 ty of these words are used
 every day by a Block-head,
 whilst yet they penetrate into
 the nature of nothing, but
 like Arrows shot into the Air,
 fall idly back upon the Earth:
 And then their Nation is little
 beholding to them, whilst
 they undervalue its Antient,
 and unaffected Language: I
 cannot but think, that our
 Ancestors

Ancestors understood themselves as well as we do, and spoke as much to the content and pleasures of those they entertain'd; who yet larded not their Discourses with ends of *French*; they were careful of the true glory of *English* men, to justifie the Dominion of their Language, equal to the Dominion of their Seas: Methinks our Nation blushes, and appears out of Countenance to see it self neglected; whilst the leight *Gallia* receives all the Courtships of its ungrateful Youth, and it has reason enough for a just indignation; whilst it is done with
the

the penetrating
rins; and a
Fantastick w
erious and n
thing which
most handle
from the foll
and as much a
ed to Ape the
yet only reach
on as to be
sides, they lo
Nation to w
the Laws o
presently rav
sports from
elt trifles th
to Counter
great P

the perverting of a better Ge-
 nius; and a rendering that
 Fantastick which was before
 serious and manly. As every
 thing which is natural is the
 most handsom, so it is free
 from the follies of affectation;
 and as much as we have studi-
 ed to Ape the *French*, we have
 yet only reach'd that perfecti-
 on as to be Ridiculous: Be-
 sides, they look upon us as a
 Nation to whom they give
 the Laws of Mode; and
 presently ravish with tran-
 sports from them, the smal-
 est trifles they are pleas'd
 to Countenance: This is
 a great Pride to them,
 whilst

whilst they see themselves
 to preside over our Geni-
 us, and to guide it into
 all the Fashions which their
 rambling Fancies take. The
Spaniard (though affected
 enough in this way) yet in
 this understands his Reputati-
 on; whilst having disputed
 with them for the universal
 Monarchy, scorns to truckle
 under the Laws of their
 Mode; and sullenly keeps to
 a Fashion of some hundreds of
 years, rather than to appear
 inclined to the lightness of his
 Neighbours. But it were bet-
 ter to let them command our
 Dresses, than our Language,
 because

because the
 by time,
 should be le
 miltre to
 whom we b
 our Father
 be the princ
 of the Wits
 guide the in
 Youth, so t
 delivering t
 and pleasan
 beauties of
 and can rend
 ons lovely,
 and imbelli
 'Tis they m
 rived Lang
 ters of tha

themselves because these are to be altered
 our Gen by time, whilst the other
 guide it in should be left pure and unble-
 which this misht to Posterity; from
 take. Th whom we betray the glory of
 ough affect our Fathers. This ought to
 way) yet be the principle concernment
 his Repurat of the Wits; because as they
 ang dispute guide the inclinations of the
 the univer Youth, so they are capable of
 ns to truck delivering themselves sweetly
 ws of the and pleasantly, in the Native
 lenly keeps beauties of our Language;
 he hundreds and can render their concepti-
 nan to appe ons lovely, without the paint
 lightness of and imbellishments of *France*:
 But it were b 'Tis they must rescue our cap-
 a commando tived Language from the fet-
 ur Language ters of that Tongue: Which
 becau would

would be more generous in them, and procure them a greater Fame, than to make their boast (as I know some of them do) that he cannot Write well in our Language; who understands not the *French*. It is no wonder to hear a Fop, Pride himself in store of *French* words; because his Memory is all the fountain of his Sence; but it is not so with the Poets, who pretend to the most Elevated and most refined Notions. I speak not this, Sir, out of a disrespect to that Language; highly necessary to all that frequent Courts; and that have

(1
have to do in
affairs of the V
where that an
guage dwell
Jane Capacit
rents of the Z
bms, they shou
all their Conve
But, Sir, I
long enough in
rations. You
ly expect some
you Let us
some of the o
Adventures an
the Sentiment
oned; and in
Actions that
able of tran

generous i have to do in the Important
 cure them affairs of the World: But yet,
 an to mak where that and our own Lan-
 know som guage dwell together in the
 at he canno same Capacity, like the Cur-
 ur Language rents of the *Tavas*, and *Dann-*
 s not th *bins*, they should never mix in
 wonder to all their Conversations.

But, Sir, I have kept you
 long enough in these confide-
 rations. You may now just-
 ly expect something to divert
 you. Let us then compare
 some of the ordinary Town
 Adventures and Exploits, with
 the Sentiments before menti-
 oned; and indeed, it is their
 Actions that will be most ca-
 pable of transporting you to

a glorious emulation; for though the sweetness and the beauty of Discourse, is a thing very Enamouring, yet action is the darling of youth, and of a sprightly disposition: *Rome* found its old men business for their Eloquence, in rescuing distressed Clients, and in appeasing the disorders of the people; but the Youth were continually busied in the Wars, and generous achievements; and indeed all Nations, have esteemed Wit, of a second venture to Arms: Now, Sir, if you have this ambition about you, you shall not fail of meeting in the
Town

(
 Town with
 ons. There
 begin not the
 the Mornin
 sweetest sleep
 being the be
 Counsel on,
 tures of the ev
 the Play-Ho
 Stage, where
 the repetitio
 they can bu
 new Beauty
 hither to lea
 preside over
 of the Stage
 like true K
 search of adv
 Humours: a

)
 lation; fe
 nefs and th
 ourse, is
 muring, ye
 ing of youth
 y disposition
 old men but
 loquence, i
 d Clients, an
 disorders o
 ut the You
 ly busied
 generous a
 nd indeed a
 esteemed W
 ture to Am
 you have t
 you, you sh
 eeting in th
 Tow

Town with strange satisfacti-
 ons. There are men, who
 begin not the day till Noon;
 the Morning affording the
 sweetest sleeps, and the pillow
 being the best place to rake
 Counsel on, for the adven-
 tures of the evening: That of
 the Play-House is the first
 Stage, where they can support
 the repetition of an old Play, if
 they can but make Love to a
 new Beauty: They come not
 hither to learn Wit, for they
 preside over the Language
 of the Stage: But they come
 like true Knights Errant, in
 search of adventures; and their
 Humours are so much allied
 to

to the Romance, that they can do nothing without the Distressed Lady ; where if any thing heightens their Appetite, and pleases their Fancy, by the little sleights of a Masque, or some pretty stratagem, they become eager of the Quarry, and apply themselves to all the Arts of that Game : But their principal business in this House, is to meet their Friends, and to joyn themselves in a Squadron for some gallant exploit : Which perhaps is first at a House of Pleasure, and then the *French* House ; where having repeated their former gallantries,

gallantries,
their courage
and Wine, t
her fresh B
land of the
to add a ne
former Acti
grave Humou
Watchman
measure his
round ; the
een put bef
is Interoga
timorous
orc'd to fil
hrieks, and
Whilst dur
agement,
annon of

e, that the gallantries, and heightened
 without th their courage, with eloquence
 ; where and Wine, they are fit to ga-
 ens their Ap ther fresh Bays for the Gar-
 es their Fan land of their triumphs; and
 sleights of to add a new lustre to their
 e pretty str former Actions. In these
 me eager o brave Humours, has many a
 apply them Watchman been forc'd to
 Arts of tha measure his length upon the
 heir princip ground; the poor Constable
 House, is t been put beside the gravity of
 nds, and t his Interrogatories;--- Many
 in a Squ a timorous Female has been
 lant explor forc'd to fill the Air with
 is first at Shrieks, and Complainings:
 re, and the Whilst during this close en-
 e; where ha gagement, the thundering
 their former Cannon of their Oaths, have
 gallantries, with

with horreur fill'd the Neigh-
 bourhood: And when they
 have obtain'd such Victories
 as these, lest they should not
 find an Historian capable of
 Recording to the life, their
 noble performances, they are
 committed to the Pages of a
 Sonnet: Whilst our Gallants,
 like the *Roman*, conquer and
 write at the same rate; and
 indeed to such a courage, such
 an Eloquence is necessary;
 lest the life and vigour of their
 actions should languish in the
 Dullness of ordinary Stiles.
 It is, Sir, to such dreadful
 things as these you must be
 Bred, if you covet such com-
 pany; they
 are faint heart
 the Wars, or
 Body capable
 Discipline and
 Camp: To be
 but an imperfe
 for they assoc
 for speculative
 esteem him Ign
 not Act at the
 rate: Which
 in the Fortune
 dem Wits, w
 neglected, bec
 Exploits: So th
 loyn your self
 ation of these
 must well exa
 pany,

pany; they cast their all that
 are faint-hearted, or unfit for
 the Wars, or that have not a
 Body capable to indure the
 Discipline and Toils of their
 Camp: To be a great Wit, is
 but an imperfect qualification,
 for they associate with none
 for speculative pleasures: And
 esteem him Ignoble, who dares
 not Act at the rate he can Di-
 ctate: Which has been found
 in the Fortune of some Mo-
 dern Wits, who have been
 neglected, because unfit for
 Exploits: So that if you would
 joyn your self to the conver-
 sation of these Gallants, you
 must well examine your suf-
 ficiency

ficiency and courage for the
 highest Atchievement. There
 is moreover, another task be-
 longs to him that accompanies
 with them ; and will pass for a
 Wit in the Town, that is, you
 must write a Play : Which is
 a kind of Fantastical necessity
 imposed by fashion on a Gen-
 tleman, who is obliged to ha-
 zard his Abilities, and such ni-
 ceties of Fame, and Humour :
 The case is not the same with
 him as with a mercenary Poet,
 who ventures for his gain, and
 not like a *Hero*, whom the
 desire of glory alures to write:
 the first can support a miscar-
 riage, not only through ne-
 cessity,

cessity, but a
 rages of getti
 the other, a
 Chymical
 nour, ough
 self with his
 Pen, which ha
 Interests of
 blish to sur
 an overthrow
 forms any th
 ventures at
 Wits; and to
 steps, where
 nounted its
 ie that is un
 attempts, fal
 reater preci
 rdinary men

urage for the
 ment. There
 other task be
 t accompanie
 will pass for
 n, that is, you
 ay: Which is
 tical necessit
 on on a Gen
 obliged to ha
 es, and such m
 and Humour
 the lame wit
 mercenary Poe
 or his gain and
 ro, whom the
 alures to write
 pport a miscar
 y through ne
 cessity

cessity, but also by the advan-
 tages of getting Money: But
 the other, according to the
 Chymærical rules of their Ho-
 nour, ought to dispatch him-
 self with his own unfortunate
 Pen, which has so ill served the
 Interests of his Glory, and
 blush to survive so shameful
 an overthrow: He that per-
 forms any thing of this nature,
 ventures at the first rank of
 Wits; and to gain the highest
 steps, where this Age has
 mounted its ambition: But
 he that is unsuccessful in the
 attempts, falls down with the
 greater precipitancy amongst
 ordinary men; and not only

loses his hopes, but his former standing, in the division of Wits. Which has been found in some of the endeavours of our times, where those that have past for the greatest wits, venturing on the Stage have discharged themselves so ill in their pretences, that the world will by no means allow them what they formerly possessed; & are moreover grown suspicious, that amongst those they name for the greatest Wits, there is that same barrenness and dulness, with which they reproach inferior men; he that has got the Reputation of a Wit, ought to maintain

maintain it
not expose
quality to
since he th
self on th
his Count
ters only i
bals, stand
of his Equ
to judg by
of Wit,
of their c
their allo
that both
Person, S
hazards in
these me
it is true
peaceab

maintain it by suspicion, and not expose too much of that quality to pitiful Censures ; since he that writes, puts himself on the ordinary trial of his Country ; but he that utters only in Juncto's and Cabals, stands alone to the Trial of his Equals. Who are not to judg by the general Laws of Wit, but by the principles of their own Honour, that is their allow'd Humour. So that both your Wit and your Person, Sir, must run equal hazards in your joyning with these men. There are some it is true, not only of a more peaceable temper, but also

less ambitious of Wit : But there is nothing amongst them, that will be high enough for the Emulation of a Country Gentleman: Their business is, to make long addressees to a Mistress, or to sit till Midnight at a Tavern: Where they talk judiciously of some new Piece of Wit that goes about the Town; or the fortune of the Poets : To value themselves by their ability to dress well, and their quick intelligence of a new Mode : They will entertain you with long winded and ridiculous stories of their amorous successes; they will find fault with

(
with the first
wig, or the
muzzing
And though
shion of Con
will /peak
on the Wits,
all Sence and
where the man
but in that cal
no Truckle u
Fame. And
you should
Gentleman w
do nothing;
Friendship a
Affairs; you
of what yo
being nothi

with the fitting of your Periwig, or the way you have in managing your Cloaths: And though to follow the fashion of Conversation, they will speak with Encomiums on the Wits, yet they damn all Sence and Understanding, where the man is not adored, but in that case they are forc'd to Truckle under the Laws of Fame. And now, Sir, if you should pass from this Gentleman who pretends to do nothing; and seek for a Friendship amongst men of Affairs; you would yet miss of what you sought; there being nothing amongst them

agreeable to an indifferent Person. If you go to the Inns of Court, where you will hear the distresses of Clients, with the Murmurs of those who continually solícite a capricious or a sullen Justice : amongst men who are busied with these concernments, the Idæa of Conversation is commonly very Pedantick, and unpolisht, and in Truth, not worthy of a Gentleman; where men study not so much things noble and generous, but the Arts of palliating wrong, of defeating and deferring right. With what pleasure could you seek the friendship of a
mighty

mighty Claret
head croude
Statutes, sit
ing over uni
wretched fa
out, by pe
the Votarice
vouring to
Sun-beams, a
Mills on tru
wander in
lences : For
ance, tamely
the love of
Fame. Cer
can have
agreeable to
Nobleness,
man : Neit

indifferent
to the Inns
you will
of Clients,
urs of those
solicite a ca-
len Justice:
o are busied
ments, the
tion is com-
antick, and
n Truth, not
eman; where
uch things
us, but the
wrong, of
erring right.
ature could
endship of a
mighty

mighty Clark, who having a
head crouded with Records &
Statutes, sits drowsily brood-
ing over unjust causes, with the
wretched satisfaction of tiring
out, by pedantick stratagems,
the Votaries of Justice; endea-
vouring to draw Clouds on
Sun-beams, and to hang those
Mists on truth, that it shall
wander in the clearest evi-
dences: Forcing his consci-
ence, tamely to truckle under
the love of Money, and of
Fame. Certainly this man
can have nothing in him
agreeable to the principle of
Nobleness, found in a Gentle-
man: Neither if you should

Stand off from his endearments, would his indifferent Conversation afford you any contentment; whilst he might entertain you with a long story of his Industry in Causes; with honourable Encomiums of the wise Speeches of his Judges; a blind Admiration of those who have wit enough to get a great deal of Money; with the Factions of the Bar; and the rise of famous Pleaders; and such unprofitable Harangues which signifie nothing to an indifferent Person, who is not interested in that manner of Life. If, Sir, you address your self to the
 younger

(
 younger men
 lies, you w
 them to have
 of the galla
 serves to mak
 if not ridicul
 are the idle Im
 things: they c
 to: If you ha
 vert your sel
 hold in them
 such an enter
 you shall se
 the affected
 half-moded
 them speak
 Play, (the
 Canting)
 Insurers of

younger men of those Societies, you will find many of them to have only just so much of the gallant Humour as serves to make them singular, if not ridiculous; whilst they are the idle Imitators of those things they cannot come up to: If you have a mind to divert your self, you may behold in them, just matter for such an entertainment; whilst you shall see them manage the affected Strut, and their half-moded Garniture: Hear them speak in the Phrases of a Play, (that Modish sort of Canting) and becoming the Insurers of their own glorious

adventures : They damn all things but the extream Niceties of humour; and even scorn the Learning of their own Society, whilst they extoll the magnanimities of a Bravo : They pride themselves in their Amours to a Sempstrefs ; and in Swearing like those who keep company with the Wits: Nay, you must take their oaths for their Wit ; for they believe their profuseness that way , a sufficient proof of their being furnished with that Quality : But with all this noise they know little of that address, of which they are the fond Idolaters. This

is.

into be und
the vain, th
the half-wit
For these S
wise, the
of great A
I believe
Sir, to dive
ing a friend
men. In
presume y
your self t
whose Buf
Interest ; v
upon the
arms, lette
I cannot
you will
ety. B

is to be understood, only of the vain, the imperfect, and the half-witted part of them. For these Societies are, otherwise, the Nurseries of men of great Abilities, and Virtues.

I believe I have said enough, Sir, to divert you from seeking a friendship amongst those men. In these Distresses, I presume you will not apply your self to the Merchant, whose Business is Profit, and Interest; without any design upon the Improvement of arms, letters, or conversation.

I cannot imagine, Sir; that you will seek lower for a society. But yet I have omitted one

one sort of men, where you will be confident of being Relieved, and they are the new Philosophers: Here indeed, it were the highest Injustice to say you should be deceived; whilst they have given out themselves to have done so much for the advancement of Knowledg; and seem to have obtain'd a Victory over it, with the same celerity as *Cæsar* did, who only saw and overcame. It is under their conduct that Learning has made such famous Acquests, whilst they have led it Victorious through the glorious Regions of the Skie; through

through the
the Main; &
so far on the
strike its En
of the Ea
absolute an
ry, that it
ambitious Y
fervency of
Sir, is the
tences, and
claim; but
surprized,
find them so
Mechanicks
with those
Mind, wh
had used
Causing f

through the shady Empire of
 the Main ; carrying its Arms
 so far on the Continent, as to
 strike its Ensigns to the Center
 of the Earth ; giving it so
 absolute and so entire a Victory,
 that it may now, like the
 ambitious Youth, lament the
 scarcity of Worlds. This,
 Sir, is the sum of their pre-
 tences, and what they pro-
 claim ; but you will be a little
 surprized, when you shall
 find them so long groveling in
 Mechanicks : And pinioning
 with those meaner Arts, the
 Mind, which so many Ages
 had used to happy flights :
 Causing such a noise about the
 infirm

infirm foundation laid by our Ancestors, as to make the magnificent Structure hazardous of being abandon'd by those eminent Wits that have Lodged in it. With these Gentlemen, I am assured, you will not desire to spend your Time ; and with any of the former we desire you should not. You must in these distresses turn Gallant, and joyn your self to the company of Women ; to spend whole afternoons in kissing their hands, in admiring their dresses, and pretending to receive mortal wounds from their Beauty : But yet, over and above that
this

this were an
would be dis
it ; for we a
for Lectur
since many
are grown
men, and
thing you
their Conv
deride the
ing long
beauty, of
of their Se
Adventures
and Coura
you will
in these at
cessful in
should la

this were an idle Life, you would be discarded if you used it; for we are not now adays for Lectures of Platonicks; since many of our Women are grown as hardy as the men, and love a taste of the thing you wot of, to relish their Conversations: They deride the formality of hearing long Discourses of their beauty, of the Atchievements of their Sex, or any of their Adventures that are not Arch and Couragious: So that, Sir, you will be more ridiculous in these attempts, than unsuccessful in the other. If you should last of all, abandon
parti-

particular Societies, and chop-
 in with all in common : The
 Park , the Play-House , the
 Eating-house, and the Coffee-
 house : You will hear an unin-
 telligible Buzzing , and a
 noise of what you understand
 not : Some snatches of occur-
 rences, whose beauty you are
 not able to perceive without
 the knowledg of the whole :
 If passing by the Benches of
 the Pit, you should hear a
 young Gallant swear, that he
 had appointed the assignation
 at Eight of the Clock ; you
 could not tell whether it was
 an Intrigue with a Countess,
 or with a Citizens Wife : If
 you

you should
 discover a
 Hero, and a
 except you
 with her Vo
 on, you c
 no account
 Beauty :
 would perp
 they could
 besides, no
 you in the
 of the To
 the great N
 Nonsense,
 If you coul
 with some
 sit here b
 might be

you should take a walk, and
 discover a course betwixt a
Hero, and a Lady in a Mask;
 except you were acquainted
 with her Voice, and her Fashi-
 on, you could give your self
 no account of the Hunted
 Beauty: These things, Sir,
 would perplex that curiosity
 they could not satisfy: And
 besides, nothing at all instruct
 you in the glorious adventures
 of the Town: And then for
 the great Mart of Lies and
 Nonsense, the Coffee-house:
 If you could furnish your self
 with so much patience, as to
 sit here half an hour; you
 might hear one Gentleman
 say

and chop.
 mon: The
 ouse, the
 he Coffee.
 ear an unin.
 , and a
 understand
 of occur.
 ty you are
 e without
 the whole:
 Benches of
 d hear a
 that he
 signation
 ck; you
 her it was
 Countess,
 Wife: If
 you

say to another; I am surprized, Sir, at the News you told me last night; I did not believe that Nation was capable of so much fineness and dexterity, now if you were not there at the precise time of uttering this Intelligence, on the foregoing Evening, you could not understand of whom it was spoken: Except you civilly ask the question, which is an affront to, and below the gravity of that place: And besides, unless you know yourself to be of a remorseless, and bloody disposition, you will be extreamly moved by compassion, at those Tragick Histories

stories you
tered: the S
the Cutting
lant Troop
ing Catastr
this misfor
Statesmen;
Crisis, unde
Monarchies
there be so
der'd in y
will often b
cernment
who really
no such con
there will
ence in gen
you must
with a w

stories you will there find uttered: the Sacking of Towns, the Cutting in pieces of gallant Troops; the approaching Catastrophies of Nations; this misfortunes of eminent Statesmen; the Fantastick Crisis, under which puissant Monarchies groan, &c. Will there be so continually thunder'd in your Ears, that you will often be obliged to a concernment for those Persons, who really stand in need of no such compassion. Besides, there will be this inconvenience in general Remarks; that you must expect to be Jeer'd with a witness, if you presume

I am surpris-
 ws you told
 id not be.
 was capable
 s and dexte-
 were not
 time of ut-
 gence, on
 ening, you
 nd of whom
 Except you
 tion, which
 d below the
 ce: And be-
 now your
 orseless, and
 , you will
 ed by com-
 Tragick Hi-
 stories

sume to peep into the Myste-
 ries of a Humour, of which
 you are not the Crafts-masters
 the Professors of every In-
 trigue, taking a great pride
 to despise a pretended *No-
 viti-
 ate* : And I have known a little
 Hector, more to glory in the
 sleights he is capable of using
 in picking up a Wench, and
 in the variety of his know-
 ledg, than a great Captain
 ever did, in the stratagems and
 Policies of War : The desire
 of Glory and Singularity is
 now as violent as ever, though
 its satisfaction is placed in such
 trifling and idle acquirements:
 neither should you meet with
 so

(
 so much co
 came to kno
 ous Mysterie
 from its gr
 you shall i
 self to a Ga
 Modes of r
 bears himsel
 a sufficiency
 could upon
 will by no r
 to the heigh
 pretend but
 mours of a
 you will be
 you are fou
 nicest point
 the present
 that is imp

he Myste
 of which
 ts-masters
 every la-
 great pride
 led Noviti
 own a little
 lory in the
 e of using
 ench, and
 his know-
 ar Captain
 tagems and
 The desire
 gularity is
 ver, though
 ced in such
 quirements:
 u meet with
 so

so much contempt, if you
 came to know the most glori-
 ous Mysteries of War, or rule
 from its greatest Masters; as
 you shall if you apply your
 self to a Gallant to know the
 Modes of the Town: Who
 bears himself more upon such
 a sufficiency, than the others
 could upon theirs: So that it
 will by no means be agreeable
 to the height of your spirit, to
 pretend but in part to the Hu-
 mours of a Hero; because
 you will be strangely ruffled if
 you are found ignorant in the
 nicest points. I can think for
 the present, of nothing else
 that is important in the occur-
 rences

rences of the Town. And now, Sir, what is it that you see in this manner of life capable of pleasing you? Or that should cause you to prefer it before the Innocence, Manliness, and pleasures of your Country one. Do you live ingloriously, because you go to Bed at ten a Clock, and call not up the Sun to usher you to your Lodgings? Is it more pleasant to lie in little Rooms, more incommodious than the Lodge of your Porter, than to be well attended, and to command in the Palace of your Ancestors? Is there a necessity that you should esteem

esteem that
which you
your valour
women, the
frail Glasse
by such a
night in w
that should
rivalling the
morning.
Sir, of hu
ambition: O
cated like a
you have b
been under
Surgeon, f
on 'tis sure
Genius th
to place

esteem that day as lost, in which you have not signalized your valour on the Apple-women, the Constable, or the frail Glas-windows? Giving by such actions a lustre to the night in which you do them, that should make it capable of rivalling the brightness of the morning. I see no necessity, Sir, of humouring such an ambition: Or are you not educated like a Gentleman, except you have half a score times been under the hands of the Surgeon, for the Consumption 'tis surely a very fantastical Genius that governs this Age, to place the glory of a Hero

in

in such odd sort of sufferings :
 are you obliged by the rules of
 the new Honour, to swear so
 prodigiously, as if you were
 made Master of the Artillery
 to the Devil, or else you can-
 not be reckon'd a man of good
 utterance and sence ; We can
 here, Sir, esteem you well
 enough without such loud
 streams of Rhetorick ; and
 sufficiently value your gene-
 rosity, though you oblige not
 your lavish soul to spend all its
 Virtue in a moment. You may,
 Sir, (according to our opini-
 on) try your strength better
 in the manly exercises of the
 Country, than in the De-
 baucheries

baucheries of
 find less repu
 Love to a I
 ne equals h
 lavishly pr
 ches, who
 bounty as fr
 or a Foot-bo
 certainly be
 and more cap
 Thoughts,
 of Justice an
 rels it, than
 with the E
 town ; thofe
 alwaies befo
 ges of such
 mon thing
 ate Actio

sufferings: baucheries of the Town! and
 he rules of find less repugnance in making
 o swear so Love to a Lady, whose Vir-
 you were tue equals her Beauty, than in
 ne Artillery lavishly presenting of Wen-
 lie you can ches, who will spend your
 man of good bounty as freely on a Groom,
 ce; We can or a Foot-boy: Your mind will
 you well certainly be more tranquil,
 such loud and more capable of generous
 orick; and Thoughts, that has the Idæas
 your gene of Justice and Innocence to ca-
 oblige not rels it, than when it is heated
 spend all its with the Exploits of the
 t. You may Town; those minds who have
 our opini alwaies before them the Ima-
 length bette ges of such low and com-
 erciles of the mon things, can never gene-
 in the De- rate Actions truly noble or

G

wor-

worthy of *Heroes*; since it is impossible for the soul to produce any thing above its *Ideas*. And in short, Sir, what satisfaction do you imagine my Lady will take in the knowledge of these things: Will she not have just reason for her grief and displeasures, when she sees how ill you improve the care of her education, and what a disagreeing Structure you raise on such a foundation; she will see with infinite grief the disappointment of her hopes, whilst she must leave behind her only the Name, without any of the Virtues that were Illustrious in your Family:

Family: A
with trouble
Mothers, w
charge in you
died with th
a prosperous
at the same t
prudence an
have equally
charge has
she has been
and let you
Heroes, but
growing Di
the circle of
and she will
glory of yo
since a Nam
a Family,

Family : As she will reflect with trouble on those happy Mothers, who all along had a charge in your Race; and who died with the contentment of a prosperous conduct; when at the same time, though her prudence and her diligence have equally theirs, yet her charge has alone miscarried: she has been a fruitful Mother, and set you in the Clusters of Herces, but she must see you growing Dim and Sullied in the circle of so bright a Race; and she will believe that the glory of your House is set, since a Name adds nothing to a Family, without virtuous

since it
oul to pro
its Idæas
what satis-
magine m
the know
gs: Will th
ason for h
sures, whe
you improv
ucation, an
ng Structur
foundation
nfinite grie
nt of be
e must lea
the Nam
the Virtus
o us in you
Family

endowments. And in fine, Sir,
 we that have hitherto been ho-
 noured with your Friendship,
 shall not know after what
 manner to receive you, when
 you return from the Town :
 we know you will sufficiently
 despise not only our capacities
 but our Courage ; whilst we
 can neither talk, nor act at your
 admirable rate : Nor I believe
 will you ever be able to inspire
 us with your Gallantry of
 mind: We can very peaceably
 go to Bed by a Candle, and
 not desire to swim to our re-
 pose through Blood or Wine :
 We are guilty of that good
 breeding as to think it rude to
 lie

lie long a
 have we t
 ventures t
 endear th
 yond the
 Sir, we n
 you when
 expect to
 Innocent
 again in ou
 that will b
 of the Pig
 and that wi
 tillery of C
 must oblige
 with our C
 like Justice
 stranger in
 return ag

lie long after the Sun; neither have we those prodigious adventures to dream of, as could endear the Pillow to us beyond the hour of twelve. Well, Sir, we must take our leave of you when you go, and never expect to see that accomplisht Innocent young Gentleman again in our Country; but one that will become the terrour of the Piggs, and the Pullen; and that will level such an Artillery of Oaths against us, as must oblige us to stand off with our Caresses. Thus, Sir, like Justice, you must be a stranger in your Country: Or return again to the bosom of

G 3

your

your *Heroes* ; where after you have cut off another fair branch of your Estate, you will have added enough to the triumphs of wit, and humour: and though with less glory, yet more discretion, return like a Consul privately home: where you will have time to reflect, like an unfortunate aspirer, on all the precipitancies of a wild ambition ; and on the fantastick Paths are trod to the glory of this Age : Yet you will then find that all your exercise of Eloquence, and Arms, to which you had been bred in the Town, will not bestow upon you a sufficiency to serve your

your Coun
on and suc
over the for
Nations :
Age will no
your Laure
smart of yo
and the ext
hour, may
sence to the
of your life
which time
Dominion,
indignation
age of its aff
duct of a w
also, like a
with pity
rests, and

after you
 ther fail
 you will
 to the tri-
 mour: and
 glory, yet
 return like a
 ome: where
 e to reflect
 e aspirer, on
 es of a wild
 n the fanta-
 to the glo-
 et you will
 ur exercise
 Arms, to
 en bred in
 bestow up-
 ncy to serve
 your

your Country, with reputati-
 on and success; or to preside
 over the fortune of bickering
 Nations: But though your
 Age will not feel the weight of
 your Laurels; yet it may the
 smart of your debauchments;
 and the extravagancies of an
 hour, may accompany your
 sence to the remotest moments
 of your life: and that reason to
 which time will restore its just
 Dominion, will not only with
 indignation see the miscarri-
 age of its affairs, under the con-
 duct of a wild Humour; but
 also, like a just Prince, behold
 with pity the ruine of its Inte-
 rests, and the fatal waists of its
 Inhe-

Inheritance, under the regiment of that Tyrant, when it must live a solitary and a drooping Monarch, lamenting the captivity of its noblest Princes, carried away in the Incurfions of youthful Lusts; and grieve to have arrived too late to rescue the fairest subjects of its powers; when the pleasures of what it possesses, will not be able to divert the trouble of losing what it ought to have enjoyed. After all, Sir, you will add to those numerous instances, that show to the world the alone power of experience: Whilst all the Remonstrances of others; and the

the admon
Friends can
effectually u
rial of thin
4 which will b
be at his own
pect it at th
thers. Yet
ence, you w
struction w
nels and sw
now your
their Rem
Lords it, a
upon our
Counsellors
Presenting
Picture; b
unpleasanc

the admonitions of our best Friends can never prevail so effectually upon us as our own trial of things : And that he which will be truly wise, must be at his own cost, and not expect it at the expences of others. Yet from that Experience, you will not receive instruction with that friendliness and sweetness, with which now your Relations make you their Remonstrances : That Lords it, and imposes, sitting upon our minds like sullen Counsellors in declining states : Presenting us not with the Picture ; but the Original of unpleasant things. Experience

ence is the last Instructor of Mankind; having in that Authority and Eloquence, of which Examples and Precepts are destitute: Whether or no, 'tis reserved as a punishment of untractable dispositions, to know with a blush and regret, what they would not receive with an even and a tranquil temper. Or whether it is the surest way to conquer an inglorious affection to Vices: certain it is, it has triumphed in very great instances of its power; and reclaimed those that were impenetrable to sweeter Arts: And there has not past any Age, in which it

it has no
traordina
yet it wa
Relations
have elo
and that
would sh
to be oth
but also
known to
severe,
tality in
ruine the
Allowing
ments of
heartily wi
spared fro
and since
the Docu

it has not done something extraordinary and eminent. But yet it was the desire of your Relations, that you might have escaped its Discipline, and that not only because it would show more generosity to be otherwise admonished; but also, because that is known to be sometimes very severe, and to have that fatality in its procedure as to ruin the subject it instructs: Allowing but some few moments of being wise. We heartily wish that you may be spared from those severities; and since you will be left to the Documents of experience, that

that it may deal favourably with you, and kindly shew you in a little, what the greater amounts to, is the passionate wish of all that know you: And particularly of,

Sir,

Your most affectionate Friend,

and humble Servant.
